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LONDON, Sept. 20.

By the laſt letters from Bengall, dated in February 1771, it appears they were under great apprehenſions of a ſecond famine, rice being then at from 15 to 17 Seers per Rupee.—A gentleman gives the following account of the firſt famine in a letter to his friend.

"AS ſoon as the dryneſs of the ſeaſon foretold the approaching dearneſs of rice, our gentlemen in the company's ſervice, particularly thoſe at the Subordinates, whoſe ſtations gave them the beſt opportunities, were as early as poſſible in buying up all they could lay hold of. When the effects of the ſcarcity became more and more ſenſible, the natives complained to the Nabob at Muxadavad that the Engliſh had engroſſed all the rice, particularly in the Bahar and Purnea provinces. This complaint was laid before the preſident and council by the Nabobs miniſter who reſides at Calcutta; but the intereſt of the gentlemen concerned was too powerful at the board; ſo that the complaint was only laughed at and thrown out. Our gentlemen in many places purchaſed the rice at 120 and 140 Seers for a Rupee, which they afterwards ſold for 15 Seers for a Rupee to the black merchants; ſo that the perſons principally concerned have made great fortunes by it; and one of our writers at the Durbar who was intereſted therein, not eſteemed to be worth a thouſand Rupees laſt year, has ſent down, as it is ſaid, 60,000l. ſterling, to be remitted home this year. // The black merchants who had made their groſs purchaſes from our gentlemen, brought down great quantities of their rice and depoſited it in the golahs and granaries about Calcutta, where, very unfortunately for the poor inhabitants, great part of it was deſtroyed by moſt terrible fires, which we had in the months of April and May, before which time the Engliſh had ſold off all they had in hand. The effects of the ſcarcity continuing to become daily more alarming, our governor and council bethought themſelves, though much too late, to ſend into the interior parts of the country to purchaſe what rice they could on the company's account, fixed the price of ſales in Calcutta at 10 Seers for a Rupee, and ſeized all they could upon the rivers. The black merchants remonſtrated, that the charges of bringing the rice down the country, together with the high intereſt which they paid the ſhroffs or bankers for raiſing the money, and other contingencies, ran ſo exceſſively high, that they ſhould, upon theſe terms, be loſers by their purchaſes; upon which, by an order of council, ſeapoys were ſtationed at their golahs to prevent the delivering any rice without a permit or order; and notwithſtanding all the orders for purchaſing up the country on the company's account, ſo bare were the company's graneries here, that the council were obliged to ſend and take from the merchants golahs what they wanted for the ſupport of their workmen on the fortifications at Calcutta and Budge-Budge, who were threatening to deſert for want of victuals, and it was deemed a great favour if the merchants were allowed to carry from their golahs a few mann's to the Bazars to ſell for the ſupport of the inhabitants. The Nabob and ſeveral of the great men of the country at Muxadavad diſtributed rice to the poor gratis, until their ſtocks began to fail, when thoſe donations were withdrawn, which brought many thouſands down to Calcutta in hopes of finding relief amongſt us. By the time the famine had been about a fortnight over the land, we were greatly affected at Calcutta, many thouſands falling daily in the ſtreets and fields, whoſe bodies, mangled by dogs, jackalls and vultures, in that hot ſeaſon (when at beſt the air is very infectious) made us dread the conſequence of a plague. We had 100 people employed upon the Cutcherry liſt on the company's account with doolys, ſledges and bearers to carry the dead and throw them into the river Ganges. I have counted from my bedchamber window in the morning when I got up forty dead bodies lying within twenty yards of the wall, beſides many hundreds lying in the Agonies of death for want, bending double with their ſtomachs quite cloſe contracted to their back bones. I have ſent my ſervant to deſire thoſe who had ſtrength to remove farther off, whilſt the poor creatures, looking up with arms extended, have cried out, Baba! Baba! my father! my father! This affliction comes from the hand of your countrymen, and I am come hear to die, if it pleaſes God, in your preſence. I cannot move; do what you will with me.—In the month of June our condition was ſtill worſe, only three Seers of rice to be had in the Bazar for a Rupee, and that very bad, which when bought muſt be carried home ſecretly to avoid being plundered by the famiſhed multitude on the road. One could not paſs along the ſtreets without ſeeing multitudes in their laſt agonies, crying out as you paſſed, My God! My God! have mercy upon me, I am ſtarving; whilſt on other ſides great numbers of dead were ſeen with dogs, jackalls, hogs, vultures, and other birds of prey feeding on their carcaſſes. It was remarked by the natives, that a greater number of theſe animals came down at this time than was ever known, which upon this melancholy occaſion was of great ſervice; as the vultures and other birds take the eyes and inteſtines, whilſt the other animals knaw the feet and hands; ſo that very little of the body remained for the Cutcherry people to carry to the river, notwithſtanding they had very hard work of it. I have obſerved two of them with a dooly carrying twenty heads, and the remains of the carcaſſes; and of thoſe who did eat, many died ſuddenly. Pork, ducks and geeſe alſo lived moſtly on carnage; ſo that our only meat was mutton when we could get it, which was very dear, and from the dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſo poor, that a quarter would not weigh a pound and a half. Of this I uſed to make a little broth, and after I had dined, perhaps there were 100 poor at the door waiting for the remains, which I have often ſent among them cut up into little pieces; ſo that as many as could might partake of it; and after one had ſucked the bones quite dry, and thrown them away, I have ſeen another take them up, ſand and all upon them, and do the ſame, and ſo by a third, and ſo on. In the month of Auguſt we had a very alarming phænomenon appeared of a black cloud at a diſtance in the air, which ſometimes obſcured the Sun, and ſeemed to extend a great way all over and about Calcutta. The hotter the day proved, the lower this cloud ſeemed to deſcend, and for three days it cauſed great ſpeculation. The Bramins pretended that this phænomenon, which is a cloud of inſects, ſhould make its appearance three times, and if ever it deſcended to the earth, the country would be deſtroyed by ſome untimely misfortune. They ſay that about 150 years ago they had ſuch another bad time, when the ground was burnt up for want of rain; this is the ſecond time of this phænomenon's appearing, and that they came much lower than is recorded of the former. On the 3d day, the weather being very hot and cloudy, with much rain, we could perceive them with the naked eye, hearing a continual buzzing."

"About one o'clock they were ſo low as 30 feet from the ground, when we ſaw them diſtinctly to be a great number of large inſects, about the ſize of a horſe-ſtinger, with a long red body, long wings, and a large head and eyes keeping cloſe together, like a ſwarm of bees, ſeemingly flying quite on a line. I did not hear of any that were caught, as the country people were much frightened at the prognoſtications of Bramins. Whilſt it rained they continued in one poſition for near a quarter of an hour; they then roſe five or ſix feet at once, and in a little time deſcended as much, until a ſtrong north weſt wind came and blowed for two days ſucceſſively, when they gradually aſcended in the ſame manner, but more precipitately until next morning when the air was quite clear. It was very remarkable that for ſome days before the appearance of this phænomenon, the toads, frogs, and inſects which in numbers innumerable always make a continued noiſe here, the whole night, during the rains diſappeared, and were nither ſeen nor heard except in the river.

"Whilſt the famine continued news came down privately to Calcutta, that the Nabob was dead, and had died in his garden of the ſmall-pox. Many people would not give credit to the report, as the governor and council pretended they did not know it for three weeks afterwards, when Mahomed Reza Cawn came down from Muxadavad. and brought with him the young brother of the deceaſed Nabob, the only male remaining of Meer Jaffier's family, whom the ſaid governor and council in the preſence of ſome of their friends proclaimed Nabod the very next day at the court houſe. This lad is about 14 or 15 years old, under the tuterage of Mahomed Reza Cawn, as his brother was in his minority. He is of a mild diſpoſition; and it ſeems the general opinion of the country people with whom I have converſed on the ſubject, is, that he alſo will ſoon die, either in his garden or his ſeraglio, to make way for Mahomet Reza Cawn." vid pa. 574

LONDON, Sept. 12.

We hear from Caſtlecary, that a few weeks ago, a young man who had been paying his addreſſes to a young woman for two years by paſt, at length obtained her conſent to marry him; in conſequence of which ſhe immediately ſet out for Falkirk in order to procure proviſions and other neceſſaries for the wedding, which ſhe forwarded in great profuſion; and next day ſhe ſet off attended by all her friends and neighbours to the number of 50 or more to meet the bridegroom, who, on their near approach, ſuddenly altered his mind, ſlipt out at the back door, and run off into the adjacent woods. The bride no-ways moved at this diſappointment, immediately diſpatched ſome of her friends to the woods in queſt of him, and in the mean time ordered the muſic to play up, *Becauſe he was a bonny Lad, I bad him come again.* Finding on their return that the bridegroom could not be found, ſhe concluded the entertainment with uncommon ſpirit, by leading down a country dance, to the tune of *I loſt my love and I carena.* The company were ſo taken with the bride's ſurpriſing gaiety on this trying occaſion, that they raiſed a handſome ſubcription for her.

A ſhort time ſince, ſoo fiſhermen of Hythe, being out at ſea, obſerved a blind horſe ſwimming two miles from the ſhore, which they, with ſome difficulty, drove ſafe to land; but they have not heard of any owner for him. The horſe ſoon recovered the fatigue, and does not ſeem to have received the leaſt hurt.

When Monſieur Parolies (a character ſomewhere in Shakeſpear) meets with diſgrace thick and three fold, a ſlap from one, a kick from another, a cuff from this man, and a drubbing from that, he thinks ſeriouſly and wiſely of withdrawing himſelf from public view.

A Neapolitan, ſeeing his wife taken priſoner by the Moors as ſhe was walking by the ſea-ſide, threw himſelf into the waves, purſuing the veſſel with his cries, entreating they would take him in alſo, which they accordingly did. They were afterwards brought before the King of Tunis, who being told the ſtory, was ſo much moved with their conjugal affection, that he gave them their liberty, and ſent them home.

// The East India Company very Inquitous to the Natives, and detrimental to the Nation.!

From the *New Daily Advertiser*, Aug. 20.

As the preſent diſſipation and eager purſuit after pleaſure, by almoſt all ranks of people, cannot fail of giving great concern to any ſerious conſiderate perſon; and ſuch a one muſt think it his duty to ſhow them their folly, or at leaſt endeavour to awaken them to a ſenſe of their danger in a courſe of levity and careleſſneſs; I hope the following quotation from a worthy author of a Soliloquy on the view of a ſkeleton may have a good effect on ſome of your readers; and if it is but a ſingle one, it will be a rich reward for the trouble of tranſcribing.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader, X.

On the View of a SKELETON.

O Death, what a change doſt thou make! The bulk of mankind are averſe to ſerious thought, and hearken to the paſſions more than the dictates of reaſon and religion; to kill time and baniſh reflection, they indulge in a round of diſſipation, and revel in the freedom of vicious exceſſes; their attention is engroſſed by ſpectacle and entertainments, and fixed to follies and trifles; giddy and unthinking, looſe and voluptuous, they ſpend their precious hours in the gay ſcenes of diverſions, pomp, and luxury; and as if the grave and a judgment to come were a romance of former times, or things from which they are ſecured, never think of theſe important and momentous ſubjects. With minds bewitched by exorbitant pleaſure, and faculties enervated and broken by idle mirth and vanity, they paſs their every day away without any of that conſideration which becomes reaſonable beings and creatures deſigned for a ſtate of immortality; but at laſt you appear, and in a moment turn delight and admiration into averſion and horror; ſtrength, wealth, and charms, you inſtantly reduce to weakneſs, poverty, and deformity, in the firſt place, and then to a ſkeleton, like the bones before me.

Nor is this the worſt of the great revolution, when death approaches, the amuſements of ſenſe immediately fail, and paſt tranſactions, in every circumſtance of aggravation, crowd into the mind; conſcience reproaches loudly, the heart condemns, and the ſick tremble at the apprehenſions of a vengeance they laughed at in the days of diverſion, and the midnight hours of the ball; as they come near the black valley, they ſee the realities of a future ſtate, and agonies convulſe their ſouls; terrors, till then unknown, enter their breaſts; and in anxities that are incapable of being uttered, and expectations the moſt torturing on a review of life, they paſs from the plains of time into the ocean of eternity!—Here lies the frame, like the dry bones before me, but the ſoul is gone to the ſeſſions of righteouſneſs, and perhaps the dreadful ſentence of the divine juſtice is pronounced on it; this is a tremendous affair, that calls for timely and ſerious conſideration. Eternity! Eternal miſery! They have done evil to come forth unto the reſurrection of damnation. I will then conſider what this ſpectacle ought to teach me; and ſince it is in my power to come forth unto the reſurrection of life, and obtain immortality, honour and glory, with the righteous in the kingdom of their Father, I will open the reforming goſpel night and morning, and by its heavenly directions regulate my conduct; I am determined to make a wiſe and ſerious preparation for death and judgment; to the beſt of my power I will provide for that day, when the prayers and charities of the righteous will be brought forth as their memorials before the tribunal of Jeſus Chriſt.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Sept. 17.

"According to the laſt accounts from Vienna, an expreſs lately arrived there from Peterſburgh, with diſpatches of ſuch conſequence as to occaſion three ſucceſſive councils to conſider of them. From hence it is preſumed, that this expreſs brought the final anſwer of the court of Ruſſia, with reſpect to the meaſures propoſed for reſtoring peace between that empire and the Turks."

The diverſions of this metropolis ſeem now to be taking a different turn from what they were a few years ago: our theatres, aſſemblies, and publick places of reſort, will, we are informed, be remarkable for the repetition of Jubilees, Inſtallments, Coronations, Maſquerades, &c. the enſuing winter. Adieu ſenſe and humour; welcome pageantry and debauchery.

From the *Morning Chronicle*.

AS the rheumatiſm or ague in the head is a diſorder very rife at preſent, and proves mortal to many; a correſpondent, who has labboured under every ſtage of it for upwards of two years paſt, who had had the advice of many of the moſt eminent of the faculty, and took their ſeveral preſcriptions without effect; being at length happily cured by the application of the following family ſecret, has favoured us with a copy of the ſame; and moſt earneſtly recommends it to all thoſe who are, or may be afflicted with the above diſorder, as a ſafe and infalliable cure.

RECIPE.

Spread a pennyworth of venus treacle upon a piece of waſh leather, about the ſize of a crown piece, and grate thereon as much nutmeg as it will conveniently hold. This is to be applied to the mold or opening of the head, firſt ſhaving the ſame according to the ſize of the plaiſter. It is to lie on for about twelve days, keeping the part very warmly covered with flannel, both during the time of the plaiſter's being on, and afterwards, till the hair grows. Note, The patient is deſired not to diſpair, though the firſt application may not prove ſucceſsful, (which our correſpondent obſerves, from experience, is ſometimes the caſe) but to rely moſt aſſuredly upon the cure of a ſecond.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The extreme impropriety of Clergymen interfering in temporal matters is obvious to the ſimpleſt layman, it being their province to explain the terms, and point out the road to ſalvation, to enforce (both by example and precepts) our obedience to ſpiritual and moral duties, not to lead us in the rule of politics, in which every man, either from reading or obſervation, may be ſuppoſed as well verſed as themſelves; if we implicitly pin our political faith, on their ſleeves, who knows but ſome of them many carry it to the grave? Many ſober Chriſtians have ſometimes been apt to imagine they were attending a party lecture at ſome miniſterial levee, rather than a ſermon breathing the pure doctrine of Chriſt, in the houſe of God. A witty poet recommends it to them to

"Stick to the cuſhion and the text,
"And clear the paſſage when perplext,"

rather than any other avocation whatſoever.

A correſpondent has favoured us with the following ſtory as a fact.—Some years ſince, a Gentleman of fortune, then reſident in Weſtminſter, went with his Lady to pay a viſit to a perſon of quality at the St. James's end of the town, and it being ſome family anniverſary, the evening was ſpent with the utmoſt ſocial feſtivity; Baccus preſided, and very liberally handed about the generous bowl, both above and below ſtairs. About midnight, the Gentleman ordered his coach, and, with his Lady, being got in, John was ordered to drive home, where being no ſooner arrived, than the footman got down as well as he could, and knocked, and then approaching the coach without opening it, looked through, but ſaw no maſter or miſtreſs there. Something ſobered by ſurpriſe, he aſked the coachman, "John, I though we had brought our folks home? we are all in a miſt; the d—l of any body's here." "Faith you ought to know that beſt, replied John, 'tis enough for me to mind my horſes; but if they are not there, we muſt e'en go back for 'em;" which they did to the beforementioned houſe, where the footman knocked, and very innocently ſent up word to his Maſter that the coach was come; at which the Gentleman of the houſe being alarmed, took a candle, and came down, being followed by the remaining company, and ſuddenly opening the coach-door, when behold, a wonder! the couple, loving as pigs, had ſunk ſupinely down in the place between the ſeats, wedged in a kind of irregular embrace; deſcription could not paint a ſight ſo fantaſtic; to be brief, the company faſtened the coach door, and ſent them home again, undiſturb'd with an addition of a ſober ſervant.

We hear the maſked ball at Margate on Wedneſday was exceedingly agreeable, though the company was not numerous: Mr. Rumley got more reputation than profit, as his tables were really elegant: the deſert and frames in great taſte, and the illuminations in the rooms, conſiſting of upwards of 2000 lamps, (which were variegated in colours) were diſpoſed with uncommon elegance.—The maſks were as uſual, ſome good, ſome bad; among the former, the beautiful form of the Hon. Mrs. Jerningham, gave grace to the character of a Grecian Princeſs.—Mr. Jerningham, was no leſs the admiration of the company, in his happy choice of the beſt Comus that ever appeared.—But the moſt ſhining dreſſes were obliged to give place to the delicacy of two moſt beautiful veſtals: Maſter Shaw, as an archer, was a much admired maſk—the Jachimo, Angria the black Pirate, and a black Prince, were excellent maſks—Lady Mary Walker, as a Gipſey—and Mr. Farrar, in ſeveral characters of humour, gave great ſpirit to the entertainment: the maſter of the ceremonies appeared in a *Carter's courſe Frock*.

Lord North will certainly be created Viſcount Dillington before the next meeting of the parliament.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South-Carolina*) *October* 17.

Laſt Monday arrived here his Majeſty's ſloop Martin, Capt. Thomas Hayward, commander, from Boſton, and proceeds, as ſoon as the wind and weather permits, for Great-Britain. Mr. Montagu, ſon to his Excellency Admiral Montagu, is come in the Martin, to act as Lieutenant of his Majeſty's ſhip Mercury on this ſtation. The King's Fiſher ſloop, Capt. Thomas Jordan, is appointed to the North-Carolina ſtation, in the room of the Martin.

We hear from Belfaſt, that a great number of induſtrious Proteſtants from the North of Ireland, aggrieved, as they apprehend, by their landlords, will leave their native country next year. Not leſs than two hundred and fifty proteſtant ſettlers arrived here laſt week, and double that number are expected this year. In the courſe of the next, we are told, that a thouſand farmers and manufacturers will come from thence to this province and Georgia. Such a migration from a country ſo happily circumſtanced is ſurpriſing, and muſt give reaſon to believe, that thoſe people have had either great encouragement from hence, or very great diſcouragement at home.

October 28. Letters from Weſt-Florida inform us, that Brigadier-General Haldiman continues to carry on the fortifications of the town and harbour of Penſacola, which will ſoon be the ſtrongeſt places in the ſouthern diſtrict. The ſame Letters add, that the Spaniards of New-Orleans are very aſſiduous in conciliating the good will of the ſeveral Nations in that quarter, but have hitherto met with little ſucceſs.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The following affair happened at the Queen's houſe on Wedneſday night laſt: A woman decently dreſſed paſſed by the porter with a baſket, and enquired for one of the attendants; ſhe then went into one of the offices, where ſhe left the baſket, and then went thro' one of the avenues; a boy belonging to her Majeſty's houſhold ſaw the woman lay the baſket down, and, being curious, lookedin to it, when under ſome green leaves he found a fine male child, about two months old; the boy, being much ſurpriſed, ſcreemed very loud, which alarmed ſeveral people, and at length the news reached the ears of the King, who deſired the child might be brought to him, when after viewing the infant, his Majeſty ordered it to be ſent to a careful nurſe, and it is to be named George. If the child lives, it is to be put under the care of Mrs. Foreſworth, the Deputy Governeſs. A memorandum was found with the child, the contents of which have not yet tranſpired. No one can tell which way the woman went out of the houſe, which has occaſioned many conjectures.

A few Days ago an Iron Cheſt was found conceaed in the Foundation of an old Wall in Mary's Abbey, Dublin, containing 3000 of the late King James's Half-Crowns.

His excellency the French ambaſſador is not expected to return to England till ſome time in November next.

TO THE PRINTERS.

On WINTER.

Humida tempeſtas collum contraxit; et imbres
Niveſque deducunt jovem.
Nunc mare, nunc ſylvæ,
Threicio aquilone ſonant. HORACE.

HOARY *winter* now is here
All its diſmal ſigns appear:
Wide around each naked tree,
Stripp'd of all the leaves, we ſee;
Which the winds in tempeſts, bear,
Whiſtling thro' the chilling air.
Flora's painted pride is dead,
Nature, drooping, hangs her head;
Duſky clouds obſcure the ſkies:
Hark! the northern blaſts ariſe:
See, the naked branches bend,
Down the feather'd flakes deſcend;
Pale the face, that *nature* wears,
Snowy white alone appears.
Yonder, ſee, the fleecy breed,
Wont on dewy graſs to feed,
Dig amidſt the driven ſnow,
For the frozen herb below:
Round the cribs the cattle crowd,
Lowing for their food, aloud:
Now the treaſur'd ſtore they taſte,
Juſt reward for ſervice paſt.
Now, in flights, the woodcocks come,
Winter's region's ſtill their home:
After theſe the *ſhooter* goes,
Ancle-deep, thro' driven ſnows.
Now, no more, the tuneful throng
Pleaſe with their melodious ſong;
But, all ſhiv'ring, ſeek around,
What ſcant morſel can be found:
Love, no more, their notes inſpires,
Winter chills their genial fires:
Nor, with *Sol*'s reflected beam,
Sparkles now the ſilver ſtream;
But, in icy fetters ty'd,
Ceaſes both to purl or glide.
Scarce my *pen* my hand can hold,
While I write, benumb'd with cold;
Now, my muſe, forego thy lyre,
Scenes, like theſe no more inſpire:
Sullen *winter* ceaſe to ſing,
Wait to hail the jocund *ſpring*. A. H.

LONDON, Dec.

A Letter from a *North American* Planter, reſpecting the great Benefit of Salt to Caſtle, with the Method of uſing it.

I Do not find that the farmers in England know the great advantages which may be derived from the uſe of ſalt in the buſineſs of fattening cattle; whereas in America we think it, in a manner, abſolutely neceſſary, and accordingly give it to almoſt every kind of cattle; and thoſe with parted hoofs are particularly fond of it.

There cannot be a greater inſtance of this fondneſs, than the wild cattle reſorting to the ſalt licks, where they are chiefly killed. We give this name of ſalt licks to the ſalt ſprings, which, in various places, iſſue naturally out of the ground, and from each a little rill.

Horſes are as fond of ſalt as black cattle; for with us, if they are ever ſo wild, they will be much ſooner brought to a handful of ſalt than any kind of corn whatever.

We alſo give ſalt to our ſheep; and to this practiſe is it generally aſcribed, that the American cattle, in general, are ſo much more healthy than the ſame animals in England: certain it is, that they are ſubject to much fewer diſeaſes.

There is one very advantageous practice we have, which I cannot enough recommend to the notice of the farmers here in England; it is mixing ſalt with our hay-ricks when we ſtack it, which we call bringing. Juſt before I left America I had a crop of hay, which was in a manner ſpoiled by rain, being almoſt rotted in the field; yet did this hay ſpend as well as if it had been got in never ſo favourably.

When my ſervants were making up the ſtack, I managed it in the following manner; that is, as ſoon as a bed of hay was laid about ſix inches thick, I had the whole ſprinkled over with ſalt; then another bed of hay was laid, which was again ſprinkled in like manner; and this method was followed till the hay was ſtacked.

When the ſeaſon came for cutting this hay, and giving it to my cattle, I found that ſo far from refuſing it, they eat it with ſurprizing appetite, always prefering it before the ſweeteſt hay, that had not been ſprinkled with ſalt. AMERICANUS.

The Cuſtom of rocking young Children, cenſured.

IN a treatiſe publiſhed ſome time ſince in Italy, we meet with ſome curious remarks on the practice of rocking children to ſleep. That motion, ſays the author, muſt injure the delicate texture of the brain, ſpoil their digeſtion, turn the milk in their ſtomachs, make them ſqueamiſh, and occaſion many diſorders in the bowels, to which it is no wonder children are ſo ſubject.—It ſeems to be intended by nature, he obſerves, that mankind ſhould paſs the early ſtate of infancy in a kind of lethargic compoſure, which contributes to riſen perfect the organs. But, when that time is paſſed and they begin to give ſymptoms of their ſenſibility by their frequent cries, ought we to ſuppreſs thoſe cries, and prevent them from paying this tribute to nature? would it not be better to leave them to themſelves, and let them ſink gradually into that calm condition, to which their fatigue of ſpirits would preſently reduce them. Thoſe impatient nurſes, who are in haſte to bring them again into their ſtate of original ſtupefaction by rocking them, often ſubſtitute very melancholly diſorders, by endeavouring to relieve them from ſlight ſufferings, which are inſeperable from the condition of human nature.

AT the STAFFORDSHIRE and LIVERPOOL Ware-Houſe in King-Street,

E. Bridgham,

HAS received by the laſt Veſſels from Liverpool a further ſupply of Ware, which together with his late importations, make up the largeſt Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, Delph, and Flint

WARE, to be met with in any Part of America, and which he will ſell for ready Money, very near as low as they can be bought in London.

Among his Aſſortment are

A few very elegant Table Services compleat of printed, and printed and gilt Ware, Tea Setts of ditto, cream colour Pyramids, Candleſticks, Inkſtands, Chamber Lamps and a great Variety of other Articles never before imported; Glaſs Pyramids with Jelly Glaſſes, &c. Sconces, Globe and Barrel Lamps, and every other kind of Glaſs Ware, alſo all ſorts of cream colour, white, blue and white, red, black, brown, agot, tortoiſe, melion, pine-apple, colly flour, enamel'd and fruit pattern Ware.

18 Inch and ſhort Pipes.

A fine Aſſortment of Chimney Tile. Beſt London Pewter and Hard-mettal Plates, Diſhes, Baſons, Cans, Tankards, gallon & half gallon, quart, pint, half pint and jill Meaſures, 6d. 10d. & 20d. Nails per Caſk.

A general Aſſortment of Hard-ware Goods extreme cheap. t.b.c.6.w.f. d. 5.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 6.

About five Weeks ago, was brought to Dr. Hall Jackſon, of this Town, one Fletcher, of Winter Harbour, he is now in the thirty-ninth Year of his age; when he was ſix Months old, he loſt his ſight, and has remained perfectly blind ever ſince; the next day after his arrival here, he had his left Eye couched, but beſides the Diſeaſe that attended this Eye, from his Infancy, he had received a Blow from the End of a Mop Staff, which had rendered the Diſorder ſo complicated, as to afford little or no Proſpect of ſucceſs, notwithſtanding it ſo far ſucceeded, as to make him capable of diſtinguiſhing ſome Objects, tho' not with any great Degree of exactneſs; he in ſome Meaſure, though not wholly, loſt the little Benefit that he received by a violent Inflamation that ſucceeded the Operation, and this retarded it's being performed on the other Eye, until laſt Thurſday week, when it was done with all the ſucceſs that could be expected or deſired: No ſooner was the Inſtrument out of his Eye, when he was able clearly and diſtinctly to ſee the many Perſons and Objects that ſurrounded him, in all of which he immediately perceived a Difference, but how or in what this Difference conſiſted, he could give no Account, as he had no Idea of Form, Colour, Magnitude, diſtance, or even a Plurality of Things but what he had formed in his Mind, from the Senſe of Hearing and Feeling; which plainly demonſtrates that were we deprived of the Uſe of our ſenſitory Organs we could have no Ideas of Things whatever.

All objects and colours ſeem'd equally agreeable to this Perſon but Red and green, the former of which, he could not look upon with any Degree of ſatisfaction, but with the latter he appeared to be much Pleaſed.

The Joy expreſſed by this Perſon in being reſtored to ſo valuable a Sence, did by no Means appear ſo great as in thoſe that have been before ſenſible of the enjoyment of it.

About ten Days ago a Negro Man belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Meſerve of Durham, who had been blind for ſome Years, had both his Eyes Couched by Doctor Hall Jackſon, and perfectly reſtored to ſight.

On Wedneſday next,

At TEN in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue, at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

Ten Hogſheads of Loaf Sugar,

a Quantity of Bottled Beer, a few Crates of Ware, and a variety of Engliſh Goods as uſual.—Alſo, a New Chaiſe and Harneſs, with a good Horſe.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Narraganſett, No. 1, in the County of York, that at a Proprietors Meeting held at Narraganſett on the 17th Day of June 1771, Sixty-ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and four Pence, (which is eleven Shillings and one Penny-half-Penny on each Right) was Voted to pay the Rev. Paul Coffin's Sallery for ſaid Year: Theſe are therefore to give notice to the ſeveral Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, that unleſs they pay their Taxes to Samuel Scammon, Treaſurer of ſaid Propriety, at or before the ſecond Wedneſday in February next, their Lands will be ſold at Public Vendue, at his Dwelling Houſe in Pepperrelborough, for the payment of Taxes. The Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon on Wedneſday aforeſaid.

Jer'h Hill, Amos Chaſe, John Naſon, } Committee of ſaid Proprietors.

Pepperrelborough, December 2d. 1771.

Next Week, will be Publiſhed,

(Adorned with Three Elegant Plates.)

Price 2*s.* 8*d.* per Dozen, and 6 Coppers ſingle. Printed only by EZEKIEL RUSSELL, near Dr. Gardiner's, in Marlborough-Street.

Sold alſo at KNOX's LONDON BOOK-STORE.

The Original Copy of *Ames*'s Almanack,

For the Year 1772.

The Particulars of the above curious Almanack with the Places where the Original are Sold, will be inſerted next Week.

*** Subſcriptions for the CENSOR, a New Political Paper, publiſhed every Saturday, are taken in at ſaid Office.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, Dec. 9.

ENTERED-IN.

Gorham from Philadelphia.

CLEARED-OUT.

Smith, Day, Hodgkins, Stone Conway & Ewell for Virginia, Tiley and Goodrich for New-London, Lewis, Boſworth & Thiſſel for Maryland, Driver for Weſt-Indies, Wallace for Greenock, Peaſe for London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Binney and Fletcher for Weſt-Indies, Lamſon for Philadelphia, Barker for Maryland, Tower, Huſſey and Cordis for North-Carolina.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.

Monday Morning X o'Clock, the Southern and Weſtern Mails not arrived.

We hear from Walpole in the province of New-Hampſhire, that on Saturday the 23d ult. the dwelling-Houſe of the Rev'd Thomas Feſſenden of that town, was conſumed by fire, and though it was noon day, as they ſat dining, and plenty of aſſiſtance at hand, yet his library, and the principal part of the houſehold furniture, and their wearing apparel were utterly conſumed in the flames. The loſs is computed at between 3 and 400l. lawful money. It took fire by ſome Joiner's ſhavings, careleſsly left, as they went to Dinner. It is to be hoped this will be a caution to men of that craft, through want of due care in whom ſuch calamities too often happen.

The Honorable Board of Commiſſioners have appointed Samuel Waterhouſe, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, in the Abſence of Joſeph Harriſon, Eſq;

Pelham Winſlow, Eſq; is commiſſioned Major of the firſt Regiment in the County of Plymouth.

Adino Paddock, Eſq; is commiſſioned Captain of the Boſton Company of Artillery, with the Rank of Major.

Field-Officers commiſſioned for the 6th Regiment in the County of Middleſex.

James Preſcot, Eſq; Colonel,
Jonathan Wood, Eſq; Lieutenant-Colonel,
Oliver Preſcot, Eſq; Major.

The Advices by the Packet are that the Metropolis was in profound Peace and Quiet, and that the City Patriots were at a very low Ebb. The laſt Remonſtrance ſeemed to be their laſt Effort. No popular Clamor accompanied the Lord Mayor to St. James's. In many Streets the Cavalcade, which was a very poor one, was hiſs'd at as they went along.—It is further ſaid, that notwithſtanding we are apt to judge from the News Papers that there is a Civil War in France, they are peaceable in that Country; that great Attention is paid to their Army, and their Troops are in excellent Order, and almoſt equal to the Pruſſian in their Diſcipline: Neither do they neglect their Marine, which is greatly improved.

Letters from London ſay, that the Election of Lord-Mayor would be conteſted with very great Warmth.

A Negro Man was found drowned on Monday laſt. It is ſuppoſed he fell from a Veſſel the Night before, belonging to Col. Doane of Wellfleet.

Laſt Tueſday ſen'night Capt. Bradford arrived here from the Weſt-Indies, one of the Hands, called *Joe Quick*, Servant to Mr. Baker, of this Town, died ſuddenly on the Paſſage.

Bryan Shehen was ſentenced at Salem to be hanged on the 19th. Inſtant, and not the 12th

Laſt Wedneſday Evening was married by the Rev. Dr. CHAUNCY, the Rev. Mr. SIMEON HOWARD, Miniſter of the Weſt Church in this Town, to Mrs. ELIZABETH MAYHEW, Widow of the late Rev. Dr. MAYHEW.

The Rev. Mr. Ephraim Ward, of Brookfield, to Miſs Mary Dexter, youngeſt Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dexter, of Dedham.

Mr. *Joſeph Barrell*, Merchant, to Miſs *Hannah Fitch*, Daughter of Mr. *Timothy Fitch*, Merchant.

[MARRIED.] Mr. Joſeph Coolidge, to Miſs Elizabeth Boyer.

Capt. James Dexter to Miſs Hannah Morton.

Saturday Night Mrs. *Elizabeth Storer*, Widow of the late *Ebenezer Storer*, Eſq; of this Town, was ſuddenly ſeized with a Lethargic diſorder, and died laſt Night in the 72d Year of her Age. We hear her Funeral is to be on Wedneſday next.

DIED.—At Guildford in Connecticut, *Nathaniel Hill*, Eſq; a Repreſentative of that Town, and one of the Juſtices of the Quorum for the County of New-Haven.

Died at Grafton, aged about 38, the Wife of Capt. Golding, Repreſentative for that Town.

At Chelmsford, Oliver Fletcher, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for Middleſex.—He was at Charleſtown Court on Friday, went Home that Evening, was ſeiſed with an Apoplectic Fit, and died the next Morning.

On the 12th ult. died at Oakham, Mr. *Thomas Galt*, aged 78 Years; he was a native of Ireland, and came into America in his younger days.

Died at St Croix, Dr. John Hill, Son of Mr. Alexander Hill of this Town, Merchant.

Tueſday laſt Mrs. Lucretia Kneeland, Wife of Mr. Timothy Kneeland, Printer, was taken at Dinner with a Numbneſs, which ſoon encreaſed, and died the ſame Night.

—At Providence, Mr. *Thomas Healy*, Barber.—

HARTFORD, *November* 29,

One Evening laſt week, Enſign Timothy Peck of Litchfield, was found dead in Farmington, with his head maſh'd in a moſt ſhocking manner.—He had been to this place with a cart for a load of goods, and 'tis ſuppoſed he by ſome accident fell before one of the wheels of his cart, which went over his head, and kill'd him in a moment.

An ÆNIGMA.

MY pedigree, dear ladies, you muſt know;
As far as Adam backward I can go:
Happy awhile, in Eden's pleaſant bowers,
Serene and calmly flow'd the gliding hours.
Bleſs'd innocence then hail'd the joyous ſong,
E'er Eve had liſtened to the ſerpent's tongue:
But now, alas! my hapleſs fate I mourn,
My former bliſsful ſtate will ne'er return;
Altho' I am an inoffenſive creature;
In fact I am a paradox in nature:
Of quadrupeds, and birds, and fiſhes too,
I do partake, if what they ſay be true.
Should any fair one dare uſurp my name,
Pray don't believe her, for 'tis all a ſham.

Vid page 557. Vid pa. 635–641.

William Turner

BEGS Leave to acquaint his Subſcribers, That the CONCERT will be open'd on Wedneſday Evening the 11th Inſtant, and be continu'd untill the firſt Wedneſday in June.

N. B. No Gentlemen will be admitted but thoſe that ſubſcribe.

Pot-Aſh Kettles

Sold by *JOSEPH WEBB*,

Near OLIVER's-Dock, BOSTON,

Caſt in this *Province*, with Clay Copes,

(as no Sort are ever caſt without)

from the beſt Bog and Rock Ore; far ſuperior to any caſt in either of the Provinces upon the Continent (that are made of Mountain Ore, ſo called) as this Sort of Ore is fit for little Uſe, except Pigs, for making Bar Iron. ——

*** Theſe KETTLES are ſmooth within, and free from ſulphurous Honey-Comb Holes, which the other Sort are ſubject to. —And as the ſaid WEBB has ſold large Quantities of this Sort, with general Satisfaction to his Cuſtomers, he flatters himſelf that they will give him the Preference, notwithſtanding any pompous Advertiſement to the contrary.

N. B. Theſe KETTLES, when render'd uſeleſs, will fetch as much at the Forges as any old Kettles whatever.

Frederick William Geyer,

ONCE more deſires all thoſe that are Indebted to him, either on Book, Note, or Bond, to make ſpeedy Payment; and all thoſe to whom he is Indebted, are deſired to call for their Ballances, at his Shop in Union-Street, BOSTON; where he has for ſale, a general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Piece GOODS, for near the Coſt and Charges, by Wholeſale and Retail. ALSO,

4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails,

Powder, Shott, beſt G. B. Wool Cards, Spices, beſt black Pepper per Bag or ſmaller Quantity, Ravens and Ruſſia Duck, Felt Hats, Window Glaſs, Lynn Shoes, &c. &c. very low for Caſh only.

The Subſcriber, one of the Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Temple Deceaſter*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, ONCE MORE deſires all thoſe who have any Demands on the Eſtate of the deceaſed, to leave the ſame at his Shop oppoſite the Weſt Door of the Town-Houſe: Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment. *Peter Roberts.*

TO BE SOLD, All the Real Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, conſiſting of the following, viz. His late Manſion-Houſe, near Bull's Wharf, together with all the Stores, Shop and Wharf adjoining the ſame, which is attended with many Advantages. —A Houſe and Land adjoining to Purchaſe-Street, near the late Capt. Tileſton's—A Houſe and Land in Summer-Street, at preſent occupied by Mrs. Griffin. A Piece of Land at Weſt Boſton, near Mr. Inches's Rope-Walk. For Particulars enquire of ſaid *Roberts.*

POTASH KETTLES

TO BE SOLD, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At their Store in KING-STREET,

POTASH Kettles, caſt at Saliſbury, in Connecticut, (in clay copes) from the beſt mountain ore, far ſuperior in quality to any kettles caſt in this province from Bog ore, which being ſo very liable to crack when firſt uſed in melting down the ſalts, the manufacturer of Potaſh is thereby not only ſubjected to conſiderable expence and trouble in procuring other kettles, but frequently diſappointed in working his ſtock of aſhes in the proper ſeaſon.

Theſe kettles have rarely been known to fail till they are worn out, in many of which above thirty tons of Potaſh have been made, and when uſeleſs for that purpoſe, a pair of them is valued from 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. for the forge, to work into bar iron, the Saliſbury metal being allowed the firſt in America, for making the beſt tough bar iron. The Bogg ore Kettles are of no value for the forge, excluſive of the great riſque of their cracking before one ton of Potaſh is made.

Now ready for Sale, by

SMITH and ATKINSON,

At ſaid Store, a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS,

Imported in the laſt veſſels, which being bought on the very beſt terms will be diſpoſed of (by wholeſale only) at ſuch prices as ſhall give full ſatisfaction to thoſe in town and country, who purchaſe their aſſortment here, and alſo invite thoſe who uſually import their goods, to apply for many articles to compleat their aſſortments.

N. B. Gun powder, Ruſſia, & Engliſh ſail Duck,

Caleb Blanchard,

In Union-Street, near the Market, BOSTON,

Informs his Friends and others, that he has imported

A further Aſſortment of GOODS,

In the *Lydia*, Capt. HALL, and *Boſton*-Packet, Capt. LYDE, from *LONDON*.

THIS Importation conſiſts of the beſt double CAMBLETS, Poplins, half-yard and yard-wide Brilliants, Denmark Luſters, Miſſinets, Grazets, Brolios and other Stuffs for Womens Gowns, Mens & Womens unglaz'd Kid and Lamb Gloves, Gold and Silver Baſket and figur'd Buttons, White, green and faſhionable ſuperfine and middling Broad-Cloths, a percel of very faſhionable Caps and Ruffs for the Ladies, Tiffany and Hatters Crape, Sampler Canvas, Quality, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 & 10-4 Blankets, black Serge Denim, fine white Handkerchiefs with red Borders, Setts of long China Diſhes, with Plates to match, &c. &c. ——

His Aſſortment is now compleat, and will Sell at the very loweſt Prices for ready Money only.

☞ Conſtant Attendance given, and all Favours will be gratefully acknowledged. —Alſo Bohea and Hyſon TEA —— Pepper, Spices, Engliſh Loaf Sugar, Playing Cards.

All kinds of Stationary Ware, &c,

Joſhua Gardner,

HAS juſt Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, &c. a large and general Aſſortment of

ENGLISH GOODS.

Among which are the following Articles, viz.

SCARLET Broad-Cloths, with a large Aſſortment of low-priced, middling and ſuperfine Broad-Cloths, with Trimmings for the ſame, Lambſkins, Boarſkins, plain and knapt Bath Beaver Coatings, ſhag Duffles, Yorkſhire Plains, Serges, Friz, white, red and green Drapery and Colcheſter Bays, fine ſcarlet Whitney, Mancheſter Velvet & Velverets, black and coloured Drawboys, black Everlaſtings, ſuperfine plain black Ruſſels, Callamancoes, of various colours, a large Aſſortment of Shalloons, Buttons, Silk and Hair, ſcarf Twiſt, ſewing Silk, a very large Aſſortment of Coat and Shoe Bindings, London Quality-bindings, a fine Aſſortment of Mancheſter Checks, 3-qrs, 7-8ths and yard-wide Iriſh Linnens, plain and flowered Lawns, flowered Scotch Lawn Aprons, plain and flowered Gauze, Catgut, Pariſnet, Cap-Wire, Skilletons, black ſprigged Capuchin Silk, plain and ſprigged Pelong Sattins, rich plain black Sattin, black & coloured Taffities and Perſians, half-yard and half-ell black, white, blue, and pink Perſians and Sarſeneets, black, crimſon and ſcarlet Snail Trimmings, black Bone and blond Lace, white thread and blond ditto, Footings and Edgings, Muffs and Tippets, Fur Trimmings, ſilk and worſted Gloves and Mitts, white Lamb Gloves and Mitts, plain and flowered ſattin Gloves and Mitts, Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe, Breeches Patterns. mock Velvet Caps, ſtriped and plain worſtrd ditto, ſtriped and Cambleteens, double Camblets, Tammies, Durants, Iriſh Camblets, Dorſetteens, yard-wide Poplins, 7-8ths Bed-Ticks and Bed-bunts, Scotch Linnen Handkerchiefs, blue and red and white Linnen Handkerchiefs, Barcelona and other ſilk Handkerchiefs, 7-8ths Garlix and Dowlaſs, Oznabrigs, Buckrams, ſilk Knee Garters, Tapes, Laces, Garterings, Crewels and Worſted, yellow Holland, ſampler Canvas, Scotch Threads, fine wax Thread, Horn and Mettal Buttons, ſilk Ferrits, a great Variety of Ribbons. —— riting Paper, Preſs Paper, Bonnet Boards, Wafers, Ink-powder, Horn and Ivory Combs, Penknives, Cuttoes, Cork-ſcrews, Snuff-boxes, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Childrens red Morocco Shoes.

LIKEWISE,

Shot, Window Glaſs, Wool-Cards, Lynn Shoes, Ravens Duck, with many other Articles, ALL which will be ſold on ſuch Terms as ſhall give the Purchaſer Satisfaction, at his Shop in Cornhill, BOSTON.

The Subſcriber intending

for Europe the enſuing Winter, deſires all Perſons who have any Demands upon him to bring them in; and all thoſe who are indebted to him, that are minded to prevent Trouble not to poſtpone their Payments any longer, as he is abſolutely determined to put all his Debts in ſuit at next January Court.

Boſton, JOHN BERNARD.

October 31. 1771.

TO BE LETT,

Two convenient Rooms, in a pleaſant part of the Town, well furniſhed. Boarding and Lodging alſo for Gentlemen. Enquire of the Printers.

POST-OFFICE, BOSTON, NOVEMBER 26, 1771.

THIS is to inform the Public, That the Southern Rider now goes thro' *Providence* and *Briſtol* to *Newport*, and ſets out from this Office on Monday preciſely at One o'Clock P. M.—That all Letters intended to go by that Conveyance muſt be in the Office not exceeding Twelve o'Clock on ſaid Day. By Order of the Deputy-Poſt-Maſter-General, T. HUBBART.

RAN away from me the Subſcriber on the Ninth of November Inſtant, a Negro Man Servant named CROMARTE, commonly called CRUM, who formerly belonged to Mr. Bracket, Innholder in School-Street, Boſton. He is a likely well-made Fellow, rather ſhort of a middling Stature, and about 27 Years of Age; carried with him an old Hat, a good grey Frock of Beaver Coating, a red Cloth ſhort Waiſtcoat double-breaſted, an old brown-coloured ſhort Coat much worn, an old ſtriped Woollen Waiſtcoat, a Cloth coloured great Coat, three white Linnen Shirts ruffled at the Boſom, a new cotton and linnen, and an old ſtriped cotton and linnen Shirt, a pair of Buckſkin Buff-colour'd Breeches almoſt new, a Pair of mix-coloured Yarn Stockings, and two Pair of brown-thread Stockings. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaway, and return him to me his Maſter in Boſton, or ſecure him in ſome public Goal, and give Notice thereof to me, ſo that I ſhall have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid. And all Maſters of Veſſels and others, are hereby cautioned not to carry off or harbour ſaid Fellow, who is a Slave for Life. Boſton, Nov. 16, 1771. SAMUEL FITCH

Joſeph Pierce,

Has received per the laſt Veſſels from

LONDON,

A genteel Aſſortment of Winter GOODS, which he will ſell for ready Money, at his Shop the North ſide of the Town-Houſe, BOSTON, as Cheap as can be bought in Town:

——Amongſt them is——

SCARLET and other colour'd Broad Cloths, of all prices; plain and knapt Beaver Coatings, Bearſkins, Lambſkins, Kerſeys, ſcarlet Whitney, Baizes, Flannel, Muffs and Tippets, Furr Trimmings, German Serges, Velverets, Hoſiery & Gloves of all Sorts, a variety of Articles for Womens ware, &c. &c. &c. ——

HYSON TEA

of the very *fineſt Flavour*, in Pound and Half Pound Canniſters, *juſt Open'd*, at ſeven Pound ten Shillings O. T. a Pound, and without Canniſters at ſeven Pounds. —— Alſo, beſt *Souchong* and Bohea TEA, China Ware, *Spices*, *New* Philadelphia *Flour* juſt arrived, both Superfine and Common.

Abraham Hunt,

TAKES this Method of informing the Public, That he undertakes to Refine Wines in the moſt effectual Manner, and in Caſe they ſhould be upon the Fret, to reſtore them to their former quite State; Likewiſe to rack off and refine Cyders in the beſt Manner; and (if deſired) to preſerve them in Casks for drinking well thro' the preſent Year.—Alſo to Bottle Wine and Cyder in the beſt Manner.

N. B. Said Hunt has to ſell at his Cellar under the Old Brick Meeting Houſe, Maderia Wine by the Pipe or Quarter Cask — and may be ſpoke with at his Dwelling-Houſe oppoſite the Hon. *James Bowdoin's*, Eſq;

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE three Rooms on a Floor, a Garden and Yard, with a good Well of Water, and Wood-houſe, pleaſantly ſituated near the Orange-tree.

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